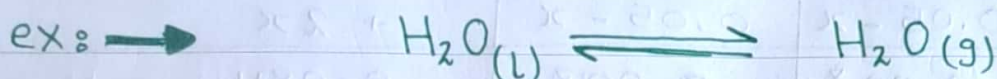


Chapter 14

Chemical Equilibrium

Physical equilibrium: Equilibrium between two phases of the same substance.

* الاتزان بين حالتين فيزيائيتين لنفس المادة .



Chemical equilibrium

* Equilibrium is a state in which there are no observable changes as time goes by.

* يعني الحالة التي يكون فيها تغيرات ملحوظة مع مرور الوقت .

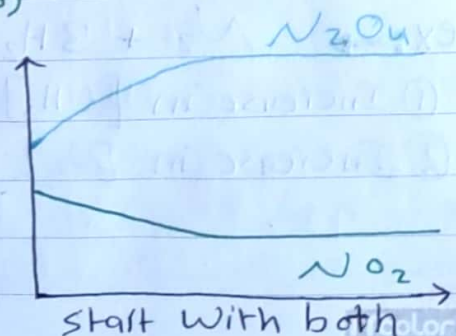
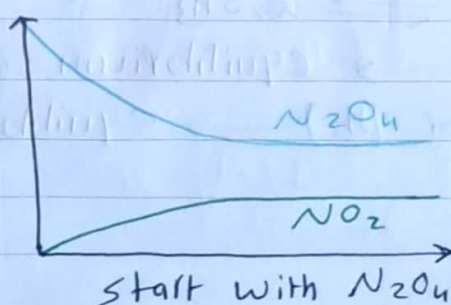
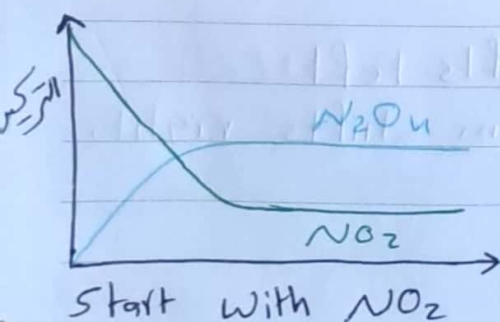
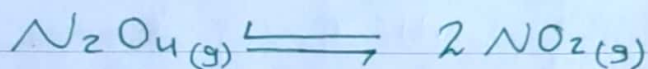
* Rules of chemical equilibrium *

1 The rates of the forward and reverse reactions are equal.

* يعني سرعة التفاعل الأمامي تساوي سرعة التفاعل العكسي .

2 The concentrations of the reactants and products remain constant.

* يعني المراكيز لمركبات يثبت فيها تراكيز كل من المتفاعلات والنواتج .

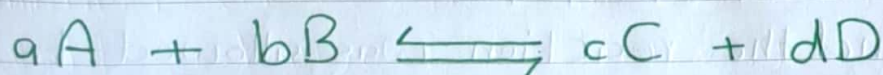


Law of mass reaction: For a reversible reaction at equilibrium and constant temperature, a certain ratio of reactant and product concentrations has a constant value K "The equilibrium constant"

* يعني في تفاعل عكسي ، في حالة الاتزان ودرجة حرارة ثابتة يوجد نسبة ثابتة بين تركيز المتفاعلات والنواتج يسمى ثابت الاتزان ويرمز له بالرمز K .

• ملاحظة: لا يتغير ثابت الاتزان بالمتغير درجة الحرارة.

Writing Equilibrium Constant expressions



$$K = \frac{[C]^c * [D]^d}{[A]^a * [B]^b}$$

ثابت الاتزان = $\frac{\text{تركيبات النواتج}}{\text{تركيبات المتفاعلات}}$

* Note: Equilibrium Constant is a dimensionless Unit.

$K > 1 \rightarrow [النواتج] > [المتفاعلات]$

$K < 1 \rightarrow [النواتج] < [المتفاعلات]$

$K \gg 1 \rightarrow$ reaction lies to the right.

$K \ll 1 \rightarrow$ reaction lies to the left.

* لو كان ثابت الاتزان أكبر بكثير من واحد ، يعني التفاعل يميل نحو اليمين وتركيز النواتج سيكون أكبر من المتفاعلات.
* لو كان ثابت الاتزان أقل بكثير من واحد ، يعني التفاعل يميل نحو اليسار وتركيز المتفاعلات أكبر من النواتج.

#Question: $2\text{NO(g)} + \text{O}_2\text{(g)} \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NO}_2$
 at equilibrium, it was found that $[\text{NO}] = 0.054\text{ M}$
 $[\text{O}_2] = 0.127\text{ M}$, $[\text{NO}_2] = 15.5\text{ M}$. What is the
 equilibrium Constant?

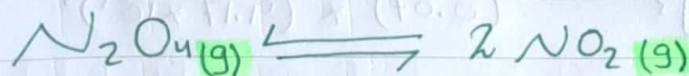
$$K = \frac{[\text{NO}_2]^2}{[\text{NO}]^2 * [\text{O}_2]^1} = \frac{(15.5)^2}{(0.054)^2 * (0.127)^1}$$

$$\therefore K = 6.48 * 10^5 \quad \#$$

Homogeneous equilibrium

→ All reacting species are in the same phase.

← يعني "التفاعلات + النواتج" الهيم نفس الحالة الفيزيائية



$$K_c = \frac{[\text{NO}_2]^2}{[\text{N}_2\text{O}_4]}$$

→ باستخدام التراكيز

$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{NO}_2}^2}{P_{\text{N}_2\text{O}_4}}$$

→ استخدام الضغوط

← فقط K_p يستخدم في حالة كل المكونات غازات (g).

*Question: The equilibrium Constant K_p for this reaction:
 $\text{PCl}_5\text{(g)} \rightleftharpoons \text{PCl}_3\text{(g)} + \text{Cl}_2\text{(g)}$ is 1.05 at 250°C . If the
 equilibrium Partial Pressure of PCl_5 and PCl_3 are 0.875 atm
 & 0.463 atm respectively, what is the equilibrium Partial Pressure
 of Cl_2 at the same temperature?

$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{PCl}_3} * P_{\text{Cl}_2}}{P_{\text{PCl}_5}} \Rightarrow P_{\text{Cl}_2} = \frac{K_p * P_{\text{PCl}_5}}{P_{\text{PCl}_3}}$$

$$= \frac{1.05 * 0.875}{0.463} = 1.98 \text{ atm} \quad \#$$

(14)

في معظم الحالات $K_c \neq K_p$

$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

$\Delta n =$ moles of gaseous products - moles of gaseous reactants.

* فرق مولات الغاز في النواتج عن المتفاعلات

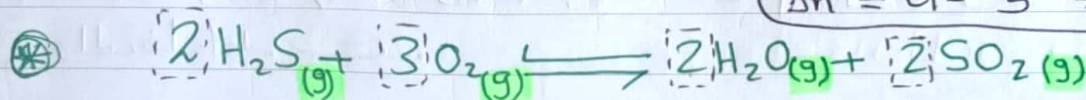
When does $K_c = K_p$?

→ When $\Delta n = 0$

* تساوي قيم K_p مع K_c إذا كان فرق مولات الغازات بين المتفاعلات والنواتج يساوي صفر.

Question: For the following reaction at 25°C , $K_c = 3 \times 10^5$, what is K_p ?

$$\Delta n = 4 - 5 = -1$$



$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

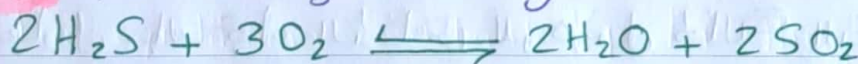
* $R = 0.0821$ و * $T = 25 + 273 = 298 \text{ Kelvin}$

* $K_c = 3 \times 10^5$

$$\therefore K_p = (3 \times 10^5) * (0.0821 * 298)^{-1} = 1.2 \times 10^4 \text{ atm}$$

#

Question: For the gaseous system:



How is K_p related to K_c at a given temperature?

$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

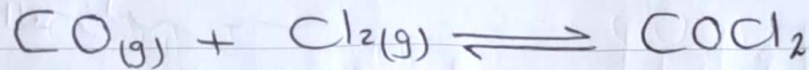
$$\Delta n = 4 - 5 = -1$$

$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{-1} = \frac{K_c}{RT}$$

$$\therefore K_c = (RT) K_p \Rightarrow K_p \text{ Less than } K_c$$

[5]

Questions: The equilibrium concentrations for the reaction between Carbon monoxide and molecular chlorine to form COCl_2 at 74°C are $[\text{CO}] = 0.012\text{ M}$, $[\text{Cl}_2] = 0.054\text{ M}$, $[\text{COCl}_2] = 0.14\text{ M}$. Calculate the equilibrium constant K_c and K_p .



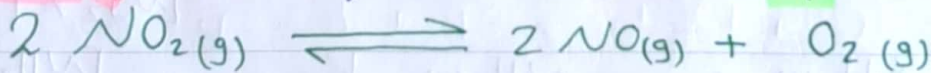
$$K_c = \frac{[\text{COCl}_2]}{[\text{CO}] * [\text{Cl}_2]} = \frac{0.14}{0.012 * 0.054} = 216.05$$

$$K_p = K_c (RT)^{\Delta n}$$

$$T = 273 + 74 = 347 \text{ Kelvin}, R = 0.0821, \Delta n = 1 - 2 = -1$$

$$K_p = 216.05 * (0.0821 * 347)^{-1} = 7.6$$

Question: The equilibrium constant K_p for the reaction



is 158 at 1000 K. What is the equilibrium pressure of O_2 if the $P_{\text{NO}_2} = 0.4 \text{ atm}$, $P_{\text{NO}} = 0.27 \text{ atm}$?

$$K_p = 158, T = 1000 \text{ Kelvin}, R = 0.0821$$

$$K_p = \frac{P_{\text{NO}}^2 * P_{\text{O}_2}}{P_{\text{NO}_2}^2}$$

$$\therefore P_{\text{O}_2} = \frac{K_p * P_{\text{NO}_2}^2}{P_{\text{NO}}^2}$$

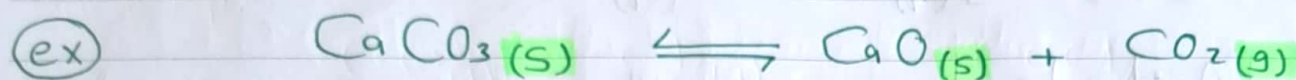
$$= \frac{158 * (0.4)^2}{(0.27)^2} = 346.776 \text{ atm}$$

#

16)

Heterogeneous equilibrium

⇒ Reactants & Products are in different phases.
 ← يعني النواجج والتفاعلات ليست بنفس الحالة الفيزيائية.

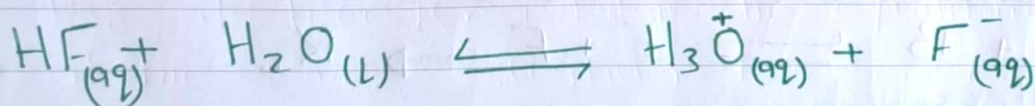


$K_c = [\text{CO}_2]$, $K_p = P_{\text{CO}_2}$ ← في هاتين الحالتين

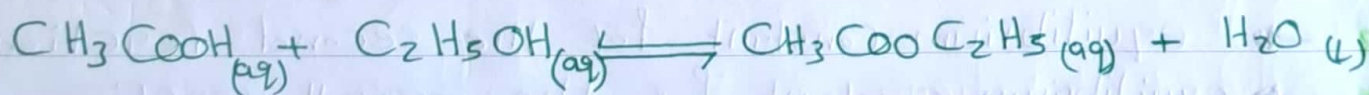
Note → P_{CO_2} doesn't depend on the amount of CaCO_3 or CaO .

Note → The concentration of solids & Pure liquids are not included in the expression for the equilibrium constant.

Questions Write expressions for K_c & K_p if applicable, for the following reversible reactions at equilibrium:



$K_c = \frac{[\text{H}_3\text{O}^+] * [\text{F}^-]}{[\text{HF}]}$, K_p X

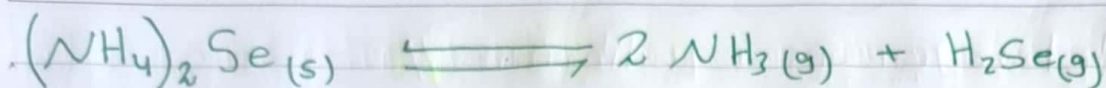


$K_c = \frac{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOC}_2\text{H}_5]}{[\text{CH}_3\text{COOH}] * [\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}]}$, K_p X

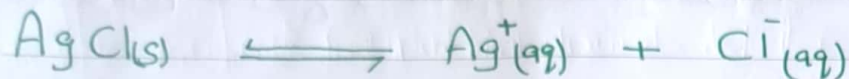


$K_c = \frac{[\text{CO}_2] [\text{H}_2\text{O}]^2}{[\text{CH}_4]}$ | $K_p = \frac{P_{\text{CO}_2} * P_{\text{H}_2\text{O}}^2}{P_{\text{CH}_4}}$

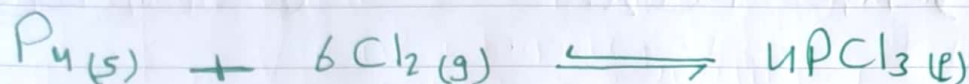
[7]



• $K_c = [NH_3]^2 * [H_2Se]$, • $K_p = P_{NH_3}^2 * P_{H_2Se}$



• $K_c = [Ag^+] * [Cl^-]$, • $K_p \times$ "فشار غازات"

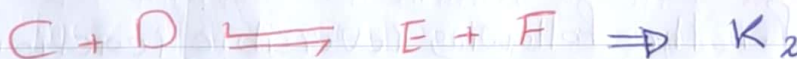


• $K_c = \frac{1}{[Cl_2]^6}$, • $K_p = \frac{1}{P_{Cl_2}^6}$

Multiple equilibria

* إذا كان التفاعل عبارة عن مجموع تفاعلات أو أكثر.

ex: →



$$K_c = K_1 * K_2$$

K_1 → equilibrium constant for the first reaction

K_2 → equilibrium constant for the second reaction.

K_c → equilibrium constant for the overall reaction.

Look who we are

We are the dreamers

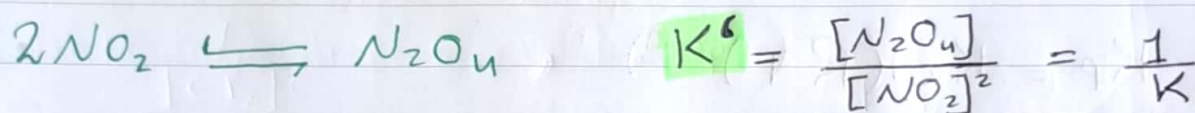
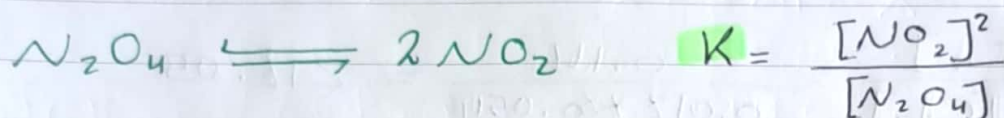
We'll make it happen

Cause we believe it

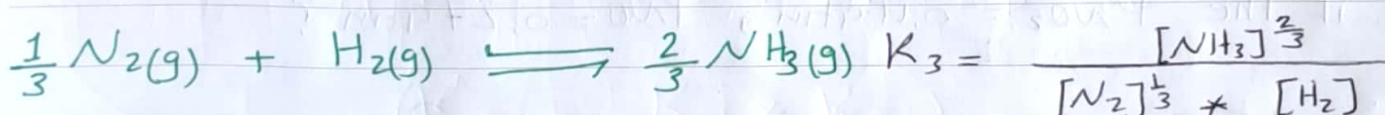
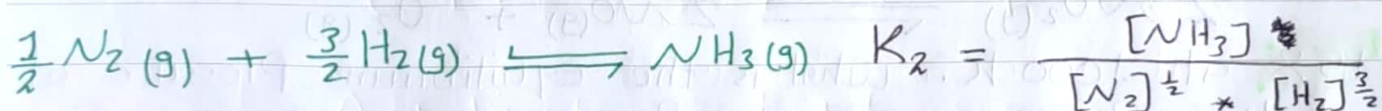
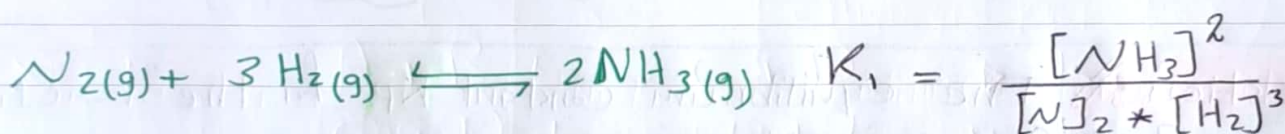


When the equation for a reversible reaction is written in the opposite direction, the equilibrium Constant becomes the reciprocal of the original one.

إذا كُتِبَت معادلة التفاعل العكسي بالاتجاه الآخر، يعني أصبحت الثابت التوازني نواحي والنواحي متعاكسات، عندها يتم قلب ثابت التوازن.



Question 8: Write the equilibrium Constant expression for the reactions:



* السؤال السابق نلاحظ أن ~ //

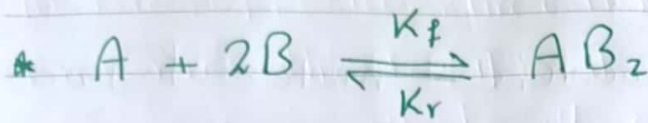
$$K_1 = K_2^2 \quad , \quad K_2 = K_3^{\frac{3}{2}}$$

We will

cause

We can

Chemical Kinetics & Chemical equilibrium



K_f :→ The rate constant of forward reaction.

K_r :→ The rate constant of reverse reaction.

$$K_c = \frac{K_f}{K_r}$$

Reaction Quotient (Q_c) :

↳ is calculated by substituting the initial concentrations of the reactants and products into the equilibrium constant K_c expression.

← نفس قانونه (K_c) ولكن باستخدام التراكيز الأولية لكل من النواتج والمتفاعلات.

$Q_c > K_c$ → system proceeds from right to left

* يتجه التفاعل بالاجاه العكسي للوصول لحالة الاتزان.

$Q_c = K_c$ → the system is at equilibrium.

* يعني النظام في حالة الاتزان.

$Q_c < K_c$ → system proceeds from left to right.

* يتجه التفاعل بالاجاه الاعكاسي للوصول لحالة الاتزان.



وراء كل

شخص

عظيم

إرادته



Question: At the start of the reaction, there are $0.249 \text{ mol } \text{N}_2$, $3.21 \times 10^2 \text{ mol } \text{H}_2$, $6.42 \times 10^{-4} \text{ mol } \text{NH}_3$ in 3.5 litre at 375°C . if the equilibrium constant K_c for the reaction $\text{N}_2(\text{g}) + 3\text{H}_2(\text{g}) \rightleftharpoons 2\text{NH}_3(\text{g})$ is 1.2 decide whether the system is at equilibrium. If it's not Predict which way the net reaction will Proceed.

* Solution:

$$[\text{NH}_3] = \frac{\text{moles of } \text{NH}_3}{\text{Volume (litre)}} = \frac{6.42 \times 10^{-4}}{3.5} = 1.83 \times 10^{-4} \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{N}_2] = \frac{\text{moles of } \text{N}_2}{\text{Volume (litre)}} = \frac{0.249}{3.5} = 0.07 \text{ M}$$

$$[\text{H}_2] = \frac{\text{moles of } \text{H}_2}{\text{Volume (litre)}} = \frac{3.21 \times 10^2}{3.5} = 9.17 \times 10^3 \text{ M}$$

$$Q_c = \frac{[\text{NH}_3]^2}{[\text{N}_2] * [\text{H}_2]^3} = \frac{(1.83 \times 10^{-4})^2}{(0.07) * (9.17 \times 10^3)^3} = 0.62$$

∵ $K_c > Q_c \rightarrow$ system Proceeds from left to right #
 ∵ The system is not in equilibrium ~

Question: A mixture of $0.5 \text{ mol } \text{H}_2$ and $0.5 \text{ mol } \text{I}_2$ was placed in a 1 litre stainless steel flask at 430°C . The equilibrium K_c for the reaction $\text{H}_2 + \text{I}_2 \rightleftharpoons 2\text{HI}$ is 54.3 . Calculate the concentrations at equilibrium.

Solution:

	H_2	I_2	2HI
Initial	0.5	0.5	0
During / change	$0.5 - x$	$0.5 - x$	$+ 2x$
Equilibrium	$0.5 - x$	$0.5 - x$	$2x$

$$K_c = \frac{[\text{HI}]^2}{[\text{H}_2][\text{I}_2]} = \frac{[2x]^2}{(0.5-x)(0.5-x)} = 54.3 \rightarrow \frac{2x}{0.5-x} = 7.37$$

(10)

$$2x = 7.37 \times (0.5 - x)$$

$$\therefore 2x = 3.685 - 7.37x$$

$$2x + 7.37x = 3.685$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{3.685}{(2+7.37)} = 0.393 \text{ M}$$

$$[I_2] = [H_2] = 0.5 - x$$

$$= 0.5 - 0.393 = 0.107 \text{ M}$$

$$[HI] = 2x = 2 \times 0.393 = 0.786 \text{ M} \quad \#$$

#Question: At 150°C the equilibrium constant for the reaction is 280,



suppose that 0.2 mol of IBr is placed in closed one-litre reaction vessel and the reaction was allowed to reach equilibrium. What is $[I_2]$ at equilibrium?

* Solution: $2\text{IBr} \rightleftharpoons \text{I}_2 + \text{Br}_2$

Initial	0.2	0	0
Change	$0.2 - 2x$	$+x$	$+x$
equilibrium	$0.2 - 2x$	x	x

$$K_c = \frac{[I_2][Br_2]}{[IBr]^2} \Rightarrow 280 = \frac{x \times x}{(0.2 - 2x)^2}$$

$$\therefore \sqrt{280} = \frac{x}{(0.2 - 2x)} \Rightarrow 16.73 = \frac{x}{0.2 - 2x}$$

$$\therefore (16.73 \times 0.2) - (16.73 \times 2x) = x$$

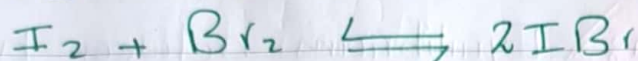
$$3.346 - 33.46x = x$$

$$3.346 = x + 33.46x$$

$$3.346 = x(1 + 33.46) \Rightarrow x = 0.097 \text{ M}$$

$$[I_2] = x = 0.097 \text{ M} \quad \#$$

Question: 0.05 mol of I_2 & 0.05 mol of Br_2 were placed in a 1 litre flask and allowed to reach equilibrium. at equilibrium, the flask contains 0.084 mol of IBr . the Value of K_c for this reaction?



*** Solution:** $I_2 + Br_2 \rightleftharpoons 2IBr$

Initial	0.05	0.05	0
Change	$0.05 - x$	$0.05 - x$	$+ 2x$
equilibrium	0.008	0.008	0.084

$$2x = 0.084 \rightarrow x = 0.042$$

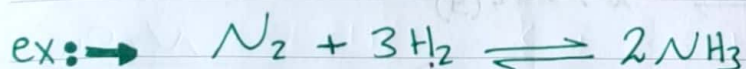
$$K_c = \frac{[IBr]^2}{[I_2][Br_2]} = \frac{(0.084)^2}{(0.008)(0.008)} = 110.25 \quad \#$$

Le Châtelier's Principle

* If an external stress is applied to system at equilibrium, the system adjusts in such a way that the stress is partially offset as the system reaches a new equilibrium position.

* بمعنى إذا أثر مؤثر خارجي على نظام متزن وعمل تغيير في حالة التوازن ← يعمل النظام على تقليل أثر هذا المؤثر والوصول لحالة اتزان جديدة.

1) Changes in Concentrations



① Increase in $[NH_3] \rightarrow$ equilibrium shifts left

② Increase in $[N_2]$ or $[H_2] \rightarrow$ equilibrium shifts right.

(13)

2) Change in volume & Pressure.

ملاحظة / تغيير الضغط لا يؤثر على solid و liquid ، بل يؤثر فقط على المادة في حالتها الغازية

examples

* Increase Pressure = Decrease Volume.

↳ Side with fewest moles of gas.

عند زيادة الضغط ← يتجه النظام نحو الطرف الأقل مولات من الغازات

* Decrease Pressure = Increase Volume.

↳ Side with most moles of gas.

عند تقليل الضغط ← يتجه النظام نحو الطرف الأكثر مولات من الغازات

3) Change in Temperature

(Note) → It's the only factor that affects the K_c .

Exothermic reaction. $A + B \rightleftharpoons C + D + \text{energy}$

1) Increase the temperature → shifts to the left
→ K decrease

2) Decrease the temperature → shifts to the right
→ K increase.

Endothermic reaction. $A + B + \text{energy} \rightleftharpoons C + D$

1) Increase the temperature → shifts to the right.
→ K increase.

2) Decrease the temperature → shifts to the left.
→ K decrease.

Exothermic reaction $\Rightarrow \Delta H < 0$

Endothermic reaction $\Rightarrow \Delta H > 0$

4) Adding a Catalyst.

- Doesn't Change equilibrium Constant (K)
 - Doesn't shift the Position of an equilibrium system.
 - Catalyst Lowers activation energy (E_a) for both forward and reverse reactions.
- يُجْعَل ~~العامل~~ العامل الحفاز على تقليل طاقة التنشيط لكل الاتجاهات
التفاعل الأمامي والتفاعل العكسي معاً.
- system will reach equilibrium sooner.
- عشانه يصل النظام لحالة الاتزان بصورة أسرع.

